Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the fist paragraph beginning on page 1, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

The present invention relates to a highly efficient organic electroluminescent device (OELD), and particularly to an organic electroluminescent device comprising an anode (a first electrode), a cathode (a second electrode), and one or more organic luminescent ~~layers~~ media formed between the anode and the cathode, ~~having~~ including an emission layer, wherein the emission layer comprises a doping ~~region~~ layer having host material and doping material, and a non-doping ~~region~~ layer to play a hole-blocking role having only host material, which is in contact with the doping ~~region~~layer, and a preparation method thereof.

Please replace the fourth paragraph beginning on page 2, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

The organic EL device is expected to be applicable to a full-color ~~plat~~ flat panel display due to superior properties that cannot be found in other displays.

Please replace the first paragraph beginning on page 5, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

In view of the above, the present inventors have conducted intensive studies in the attempt to construct a highly efficient organic EL device, and found that if the non-doping ~~region~~ layer of the emission layer ~~itself~~ can play a hole blocking role by forming the emission layer comprising doping ~~region~~ layer and non-doping ~~region~~layer, without forming an additional hole blocking layer

with new material and process, the organic EL device of the present invention can be manufactured with little change in the structure of the conventional organic EL device, with simultaneously resolving the problems of the conventional organic EL device, and so the unit manufacturing cost is greatly reduced to enhance the efficiency of luminescence. Therefore, the present inventors completed the present invention.

Please replace the second, third and fourth paragraphs beginning on page 5, line 12 with the following amended paragraphs:

An object of the present invention is to provide an organic EL device which can enhance the efficiency of luminescence and has such advantage as practical convenience in the manufacturing process, comprising a first electrode, one or more organic luminescent ~~layers having~~ media including an emission layer, and a second electrode, wherein the emission layer comprises a doping ~~region~~ layer having host material and doping material, and a non-doping ~~region~~ layer having only said host material, in contact with the doping ~~region~~layer.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a preparation method of the organic EL device comprising the steps of: forming an anode, a hole injection layer, and a hole transport layer on a substrate in order; forming a doping ~~region~~ layer of the emission layer; forming a non-doping ~~region~~ layer of the emission layer; and forming an electron injection layer, an electron transport layer, and a cathode in order.

Preferably, the preparation method of the present invention comprises the steps of: forming an anode and one or more hole-related layers on a substrate in order; forming separately the doping

~~region~~ layer and non-doping ~~region~~ layer as the emission layer; and then forming one or more electron-related layers and a cathode in order.

Please replace the third paragraph beginning on page 7, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

In the constituents of the present invention, the ionization potential energy of the doping ~~region~~ layer 50 of the emission layer ~~50~~ becomes less than the inherent potential energy of the host material by impurity (dopant), and so electron affinity can be increased. However, since the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer ~~60 dose~~ does not have impurity (dopant), any change of ionization potential energy and electron affinity is not caused. Therefore, the hole to pass the doping ~~region~~ layer 50 of the emission layer ~~50~~ does not transport rapidly into the electron transport layer 70 at the interface of the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer ~~60~~, and the hole transport is prevented to make the hole stay longer in the layers 50, 60 of the emission layer ~~50, 60~~.

Please replace the first paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

In order for the material in the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer ~~60~~ to play a role as hole blocking layer, it is preferable that the ionization potential energy thereof is higher than that of the organic luminescent layer adjacent to the ~~emission~~ non-doping layer 60, particularly the electron transport layer 70 (see FIG. 2b). In addition, if the film thickness of the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer is unnecessarily large, the doping property reaches a certain critical point to cause non-doping of the emission layer, and so the doping effect disappears thereby with

no enhancement of the property of luminescence. Therefore, the thickness of the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer is preferable to be equal to, or less than, that of the doping ~~region~~ layer 50 of the emission layer. The thickness of the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 depends on the material to be used, but preferably 1~15nm. In addition, the thickness of the doping ~~region~~ layer 50 also depends on the material to be used, but preferably 1~60nm.

Please replace the third paragraph beginning on page 8, line 24 with the following amended paragraph:

Copper (II) Phthalocyanine and N,N-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N,N'- Diphenylbenzidine were each spread on an ITO deposited glass substrate to form a hole injection layer and a hole transport layer by a thickness of 25nm in vacuum of 5 x 10-6 torr. After that, DPVBi(4,4'-bis(2,2-diphenylvinyl)biphenyl) as host and 2,5,8,11-tetra-tertbutylperylene, perylene analogue, as dopant were co-deposited on the hole transport layer to form the doping ~~region~~ layer 50 of the emission layer by a thickness of 15nm first, then a shutter of deposition source of dopant was closed, and only the host material was further deposited on the doping layer to form the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer by a thickness of 15nm. Then, Alq3 was deposited thereon by a thickness of 40nm to form an electron transport layer, and aluminum was deposited thereon by a thickness of 150nm to form a cathode, and thereby an organic EL device was completed.

Please replace the third and fourth paragraphs beginning on page 9, line 18 with the following amended paragraphs:

In addition, when comparing the current intensity-brightness property (see FIG. 4) of the examples, the current intensity of the organic EL device according to ~~Exmple~~ Example 1 was lower than that of the organic EL device according to Comparative Example 1 without the hole blocking layer under the same brightness. This result means a thin film type of non-doping emission layer with certain thickness plays a role as the hole blocking layer to enhance the luminescence efficiency of the organic EL device. In practice, the efficiency of the organic EL device can be greatly increased under same brightness for the hole blocking function of the non-doping ~~region~~layer 60. (see FIG. 5)

In addition, comparing the chromaticity coordinate property of the examples, the color purity of the organic EL device in Example 1 was more enhanced than that of the organic EL device in Comparative Example 1. This result means that the probability of recombining hole and electron on the emission layer was greatly increased through the non-doping ~~region~~ layer 60 of the emission layer to play a hole blocking function and thereby to prevent injection of the hole from the electron transport layer. The above results are summarized in Table 1.